

# GERMAN ARTILLERY ATTACKS BRITISH ON THREE FRONTS

operation east of Nieppe Forest exceeds 400. This figure does not include those taken west of Merris. Two German field-guns, in addition to a number of machine guns and trench mortars, also were captured by us.

"The hostile artillery has been active opposite Vaire Wood, south of the Somme, and west of Feuchy (Arras region).

"There has been increased artillery activity on both sides in the Nieppe Forest sector."

## ARTILLERY BATTLE IN PROGRESS ON THE ASIAGO PLATEAU

Allied Airmen Bomb Austro-Hungarian Railway Centres and Troop Concentrations.

### [ITALIAN REPORT.]

ROME, June 29.—Lively artillery fighting in the mountain region and considerable aerial activity was reported by the Italian War Office to-day. The statement follows:

"Allied airmen bombed railway centres and troop concentrations, and brought down three enemy planes.

"On the Asiago plateau artillery fighting was lively. Elsewhere it was moderate."

## AMERICANS IMPROVE LINE NEAR TORCY ON MARNE FRONT

Pershing Announces That Three German Planes Were Shot Down This Week by U. S. Flyers.

### [AMERICAN REPORT]

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The following communique, dated yesterday, was received to-day from Gen. Pershing:

"Section A—In the Chateau-Thierry region we again improved our positions south of Torcy. The number of prisoners taken by us at this point, in the operation of June 25, has increased to 309, of whom seven are officers. There have been no new developments at other points held by our troops. It is established that our aviators have shot down three hostile machines in the Toul region since the beginning of the week.

"Section B—One plane was brought down at 9:30 o'clock on the morning of June 24 between Pont-a-Mousson and Thiaucourt by Lieut. Raymond. Lieut. Raymond encountered a hostile biplane which dived under his own. Lieut. Raymond then executed a dive on the hostile plane, firing as he did so. He saw tracer bullets entering the fuselage of the enemy plane. The destruction of the hostile machine has now been confirmed.

"The other two planes were shot down on June 25 by Major Hartney and Lieut. McArthur. Major Hartney reports that his patrol of four planes answering the call at 8:30 o'clock in the evening encountered two German planes, of which one was a biplane Rumpier and the other a monoplane. They were flying at an altitude of 4,500 metres. The German monoplane obtained a position over the tail of Lieut. Hill's machine. Major Hartney fired a long burst at the monoplane, which turned over and landed upside down.

"The German Rumpier biplane was pursued by Lieut. McArthur below the cloud level. The two machines exchanged fire. On emerging from the cloud level the hostile machine went over backward. Lieut. McArthur was at one time within thirty yards of the German plane, was able to observe that his tracer bullets entered the fuselage and is certain that the observer was wounded before the plane fell. He fired a total of 226 rounds. The destruction of these planes has also been confirmed."

## GREAT FLEETS OF AIRPLANES HARASS GERMANS IN FLANDERS

Enemy Puts Down Vigorous Barrages on British Front but Makes No Infantry Attack—German Ration Cut.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 29 (Associated Press).—Late last night and again early to-day, the Germans put down vigorous barrages along the sector north of Merville, but no further infantry action has been reported. Great fleets of airplanes are constantly wheeling over hostile territory to-day and conducting bitter warfare against the Germans.

What the German soldier thinks of the British aviators may be indicated by two letters taken from prisoners. One letter written in May by a man in the Bapaume region, said:

"Enemy aviators have caused us a great deal of misery. They are incessant night and day. They bombard the main roads of Peronne, Bapaume and Cambrai. One isn't safe anywhere."

Another letter recently written by a soldier in Peronne read:

"We have nothing to fear from the enemy if it were not for his aviators. Since we have been here they have bombed Peronne every day. Yesterday twenty-five men were killed and three machine guns were blown up."

Word comes from the enemy camp through prisoners that the high German command has issued orders for a drastic reduction in rations to come into effect July 1. No fat will be issued under the new regulations.

## HUNGARY ADMITS LOSS OF 100,000 TO ITALIANS

Of These 12,000 Were Prisoners, Premier Wekerle Tells Chamber of Deputies.

BASEL, Switzerland, June 29.—Admission that about 12,000 men in prisoners were lost by the Austro-Hungarian forces in their recent retreat on the Piave front was made by Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, in a speech to the Chamber of Deputies, according to a Budapest despatch to-day.

Dr. Wekerle said this covered the entire loss in prisoners, the troops to this number that taken having been left to cover the retirement over the Piave.

Dr. Wekerle, apparently treating of the question of the Austro-Hungarian losses in the recent fighting on the Italian front, said he would not attempt to disguise the fact that the casualties totalled about 190,000, but he declared that a large percentage was due to sickness. He denied that there had been a single case of death due to lack of food.

## GERMAN AIR RAIDER KILLED.

Took Part in Bombing of Paris—Commissions Prisoners.

PARIS, June 29. (Havas Agency)—One of the German airplanes that took part in Thursday night's air raid on Paris was compelled to land in the wooded area between Paris and the German line. One of the aviators was killed. His two companions were taken prisoner.

The German was unhurt by last night's German air raid. None of the bombs dropped by the several machines which attempted the penetration of the defenses between 11:30 and 12:30 o'clock fell on the city.

## VIOLATING ESPIONAGE ACT.

Indictments charging Gusto Linguist, alias Gus Coble, and Lee Burt with violation of the espionage act, were found by a Federal Grand Jury to-day. When the two were arrested on June 17, they had in their possession blueprints of the Hispano Suis airplane motor and the Browning water-cooled machine gun.

Investigation developed that the files had been taken from the gun company at Bridgeport, Conn. Linguist and Burt have been held in the Tombs pending the action of the Federal authorities.

## DEATH OF EX-CZAR IS NOW CONFIRMED BY THE GERMANS

Stockholm Hears Nicholas Was Bayoneted by Guard for Protesting Transfer.

STOCKHOLM, June 29.—The German Embassy at Moscow confirms the murder of Nicholas Romanoff, former Czar, according to a dispatch received here to-day.

The Nahe-Slovo declares that persons arriving in Moscow from Ekaterinburg state that when the Czech-Slovaks advanced on the latter city Red Guards went to the former Emperor's mansion and ordered the whole family to prepare to leave on a special train. While en route to the station Nicholas heatedly protested against transfer to an unknown place, whereupon the Red Guard escort bayoneted him.

The former Empress and her daughters were not molested. The former Czar's wife was taken to a separate, unknown place. Countess Bransova, wife of Grand Duke Michael, was imprisoned in Butyr penitentiary, in Moscow.

The peril of a Bolshevik alliance with Germany will be greater than ever if the Allies invade Siberia.

"If forced to choose between the evils of German and Japanese orientation, we prefer the former, because there is chance of a revolution in Germany," War Minister Trotsky declared in a speech at Moscow this week.

LONDON, June 29.—Contradictory reports concerning the reported murder of the former Czar continued to reach London to-day. Most of those from German sources declared he was alive and safe. Scandinavian despatches insisted he was murdered.

## KERENSKY'S PROPOSAL FOR ACTION BY ALLIES DISTRUSTED IN LONDON

Daily News Declares Time to Have Helped Russian Revolution Was at Its Birth.

LONDON, June 29.—Discussing the attitude of the Allies toward Russia, especially with reference to former Premier Kerensky's appearance upon the scene, the Daily News to-day in an editorial under the signature of its editor contends that if the cause of freedom is the cause of the Allies they should have helped the revolution when it was given birth, but it declares that they neither welcomed nor aided it.

"With the exception of the United States," the writer asserts, "they have for more than a year looked on with cold distrust. They have thought of interests when they should have thought of principles."

Remarking that the Allies did not help Kerensky when he might have held his position, with their aid, the article expresses distrust of Kerensky's present proposition, which it interprets as an invitation to the Allies to enter Russia and repress the Bolsheviks as a preliminary to raising an army to fight the Germans.

"The overthrow of the Bolsheviks is an affair of the Russians, not of the Allies," the writer contends.

## HUNDREDS IN PETROGRAD DYING OF HUNGER DAILY

Red Guards Reported Patrolling Streets and Firing on Pedestrians.

PARIS, June 29.—A despatch to the Matin from Helmsing to-day declared that the Russian situation is desperate. Red Guards are patrolling Petrograd at night, firing on pedestrians. Hundreds are dying of hunger every day.

## GREAT FOURTH IN LONDON.

American Ball Game Before King Only One Feature.

LONDON, June 29.—The rivalry between the American Army and Navy baseball teams which are to play before King George at Chelsea on July 4 increases daily and the general opinion among Americans in England is that the game will be closely contested.

Every American soldier and sailor in London will have evidence on all sides that the Fourth of July is being celebrated in England as well as in America. The bells of St. Paul's Cathedral are to be rung. The Bishop of London has issued directions for the celebration of communion in every church in his diocese, with prayers for the United States.

Fourth of July Made National Holiday in Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Friday, June 28.—Uruguay has made July 4 a permanent national holiday, in honor of the United States. A bill to that effect was passed by both the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, and President Viera signed the act immediately.

## Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt Promoted to Brigadier General



COL. VANDERBILT IN CAMP WITH 22ND N.Y. ENGINEERS

## \$140,000,000 OF WAR PROFITS BY THE PACKERS IS REVEALED

(Continued from First Page.)

plained that Government prices were too low for them. It was found that in one instance 319.67 per cent. profit had been made, while many others averaged over 100 per cent.

In the period prior to the Government price fixing, abnormal profit was made by the United States Steel Corporation, whose profits rose from 23 per cent. in 1914 to 24.9 per cent. in 1917.

The net income of the corporation for 1917, after deducting Federal income and excess profits taxes, was \$244,738,908, of which about one-tenth was applicable for dividends and surplus, as compared with \$18,529,497 in 1914.

The copper industry more than doubled its average earnings. Twenty-one companies made profits in 1917 which ranged from 1 to 167 per cent. on their investments. The average profit was over 24.4 per cent., as compared with 11.7 per cent. in 1914, a normal year. These increases were partly due to the heavy war demand.

No unusual profits were found by the commission in the zinc industry with the exception of the New Jersey Zinc Company. Basing percentage on the capital stock issue of \$35,000,000, this concern made 56 per cent. profit in 1917 and paid a dividend of 45 per cent. The large profits of this concern are explained by the possession of an ore body of unusual purity and richness.

## NICKEL COMPANY WHICH MADE 40 PER CENT. ABSOLVED.

The International Nickel Company made profits in 1915 of \$13,567,000, 40 per cent.

The increased profits here are due largely to increased output rather than advanced prices. The commission was not inclined to blame them for profiteering.

Information of the commission does not indicate excessive profits on lumber on the Western Coast.

Forty-eight Southern pine producers made an average profit on the net investment in 1917 of 17 per cent., as compared with 5.2 per cent. in 1916.

Margins of the coal industry in many cases were two or three times normal. Twenty-three bituminous mines in Central Pennsylvania averaged a margin of 90 cents a ton in 1917, as compared with 29 cents in 1916. The highest margin of any of these companies was \$1.85, as compared with 41 cents in 1916.

Out of 106 refining companies investigated the first quarter of 1915 shows an average profit of about 21 per cent. The average pre-war profit was about 15 per cent.

Leather industry profits increased as high as five times over those of pre-war years.

The flour millers have had unusual profits and their average earnings are said to be 38 per cent. of the investment.

The average net profits of jobbers for 1913 and 1914 is said to have been about 15 cents per barrel, but increased to nearly 50 cents in 1917.

panies included in the average made over 200 per cent.

Numerous subterfuges were resorted to by concerns coming under the ban of Government price fixing. In many cases the companies sought to evade the law by account juggling, the report said. Some padded costs by heavily increasing officers' salaries.

One concern was found to have charged to expenses nearly \$2,000,000 paid in salaries and commissions. Several single items showed payments of over \$150,000.

Packers' Profits Small as Any, Declares Armour.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Armour & Co. to-day issued a statement declaring the report of the Federal Trade Commission on profiteering is "designed to impress the charge of monopoly is simply the old cry against a business because it is big," says the statement.

"If a profit of one-quarter of a cent on a pound of product, which a Government audit shows to be profiting, there is no honest business in the world for no successful business in the world makes a smaller profit per unit of product."

## FOUR EMERSON BROTHERS CONVICTED OF FRAUD

Jury Frees Officers of Company After Being Out Twenty Hours.

Four individual defendants and three defunct corporations in the Emerson Motors case were found guilty in the United States District Court this afternoon. Four of the individual defendants were acquitted of the charge brought against all, which was use of the mails to defraud.

Those found guilty were William Loomis, Osborn E. Chaney, Nicholas Field Wilson and Robert Matches, all stock brokers of Boston. The Emerson Motors Company, C. R. Berry & Co., advertisers, and Robert Matches & Co., brokers, were the three corporations found guilty. The acquitted were William H. Stetson, a broker; T. A. Campbell, President of the Emerson Motors Company; George N. Campbell, Treasurer of the same company, and George B. Gifford, a director in the Emerson concern.

W. G. Emerson, who organized the company under the laws of Delaware, is ill in Chicago and did not go to trial with the other defendants.

The Government proved that the Emerson Company floated \$2,740,000 shares of stock in Emerson Motors for \$470,000 and that its claim of a Long Island plant capable of turning out 20,000 cars a year cheaper than Ford cars are sold was a fiction. Indictments were brought in June, 1917 and the present trial commenced on May 25.

## OCEAN LINER ASHORE.

Unidentified Vessel Grounded Near Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 29.—An unknown trans-Atlantic steamship is ashore on Mud Bottom, inside a reef off Lawrencetown, according to reports reaching here. Lawrencetown is fourteen miles from Halifax. It is stated all passengers are safe.

French Senator Loses Third Son in War.

PARIS, June 29.—Capt. Marcel Doumer, Commandant of a French Escadrille, was killed during the course of an aerial combat at Villers-Cotterets yesterday. He is the third son of Senator Paul Doumer to fall in action.

State Bank Call Issued.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29.—A call for the condition of State and private banks and trust companies at the close of business on Thursday, June 28, was issued to-day by Superintendent Skinner of the State Banking Department, and to 1000 control of the bank.

## VANDERBILT MADE BRIGADIER GENERAL; 50 ARE PROMOTED

Former Chief of Staff of Rainbow Division Also Honored by Pershing.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—President Wilson has sent to the Senate the nomination of eight Brigadiers to be Major Generals and forty-three Colonels to be Brigadier Generals of the National Army, to fill vacancies.

Most of the nominees are serving in France and the selection of these were made by Gen. Pershing. Officers in this country were selected by Gen. March, Chief of Staff. In both cases the lists show that capabilities and not seniority in service governed the selections.

Gen. Pershing's list includes two National Guard Colonels—Cornelius Vanderbilt and John H. Sherburne—nominated to be Brigadier Generals. The others are all regulars. Col. Douglas MacArthur, also nominated to be a Brigadier, is the son of the late Lieut. Gen. MacArthur and Chief of Staff of the Rainbow Division. He was wounded in a recent drive on the German trenches. The nominations follow:

Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals—Mason M. Patrick, Edward M. Lewis, William J. Snow, William R. Smith, Peter E. Traub, William S. Graves, James G. Harbord and Charles P. Sumner.

Colonels to be Brigadier Generals—Charles W. Walcott Jr., Edward R. Christian, Edwin B. Winans, William F. Jackson, Samuel D. Rockenbach, Meriwether L. Walker, Otto B. Rosenbaum, Edward L. King, Harry G. Bishop, Malin Craig, Alfred W. Bjornstad, George V. H. Moseley, Douglas MacArthur, John H. Sherburne, Lucius L. Duffee, James J. Hornbrook, Harry A. Smith, John J. Bradley, Howard R. Hickok, William Cruikshank.

George H. Shelton, William D. Connor, Andrew Moses, Robert C. Davis, Henry J. Hatch, Wilson B. Burt, Harold C. Fiske, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles A. Hedekin, James J. Morrow, George C. Saffarans, Hanscom E. Ely, Charles W. Kutz, Francis Le J. Parker, Merck B. Stephens, Albert J. Bowley, John E. Stephens, Oliver L. Spaulding Jr., Ewing E. Booth, Richard C. Marshall Jr., John N. Hodges, Herbert M. Lord, Quartermaster's Corps; Jefferson R. Keam, Medical Corps.

In making up his list of Major Generals, Gen. Pershing showed his estimation of the services of his former Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. James G. Harbord, who was recently assigned to command the Marine Brigade. It was a part of this brigade which figured in the fighting about Chateau-Thierry, which has brought new honor to the Marine Corps.

Gen. March has shown his appreciation of his chief assistant, Brig. Gen. William S. Graves, who has been closely connected with the development of the war army, first as secretary to the General Staff under Gen. Scott and Bliss and later as First Assistant to the Chief of Staff.

It is regarded as possible that Gen. Graves' promotion will mean his early assignment to service in the field, instead of with the General Staff.

## CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S CAREER FROM LIEUTENANT TO BRIGADIER GENERAL

Won First Commission in 1901 and Rose Rapidly to Be Captain, Major and Colonel.

SEPT. 20, 1901, Cornelius Vanderbilt passed the examinations of the Brigade Board for a second lieutenantancy in the 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

Oct. 2, 1901, he drilled for the first time with Company G on the floor of the armory.

March 25, 1903, he was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy.

Feb. 15, 1907, he was elected Captain of Company F, 12th Regiment.

August, 1916, he went to the Border as Major on the staff of Major Gen. J. F. O'Han, commanding the New York National Guard.

Aug. 30, 1917, he left New York City for Camp Wadsworth as Colonel commanding 23d Engineers, having passed his Regular Army examination.

In 1918 he sailed for France as Colonel with the 27th Division.

June 29, 1918, he was nominated by Gen. Pershing for a Brigadier General.

York, Pa., Flyer Killed by Fall in Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 29.—Harold C. Noble of York, Pa., was killed late yesterday at Chouteau Field, Rantoul, Ill., when his airplane fell.

Noble was caught in a sudden rain storm, and it is thought this caused him to lose control of the plane.

## U. S. NOTE INSISTS MEXICO PLAY FAIR WITH AMERICANS

Protest on Oil Land Tax Made Public After It Is Given Out There.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Declaring that all the United States asks of Mexico for American citizens is justice and fair dealing, the State Department to-day made public a "Solemn Protest" sent to President Carranza against the Mexican decree of Feb. 19, 1915, establishing a tax on oil lands.

The statement says the new tax amounts practically to confiscation, or at least unfair imposition, and cites extracts from President Wilson's speech to the Mexican editors on the future relations of nations, as follows:

"As long as there is suspicion there is going to be misunderstanding, and as long as there is misunderstanding there is going to be trouble. If you once get a situation of trust then you have got a situation of permanent peace."

The statement by the State Department says further:

"The United States always desires to accord to the Mexican Government and people justice and fair dealing, and it is confident that it will be able to order the same justice and the same fair dealing in return."

The State Department gave out its statement and the text of its protest to-day after having learned that soon after President Wilson's speech to the Mexican editors he recently had been printed in the Mexican papers, the Carranza Government gave out the text of the American Government's protest against the oil decree, and it was commented upon as being inconsistent with the President's speech.

"The United States Government would have appreciated being asked for its consent to the publication of this note, inasmuch as this procedure is usually followed in diplomatic dealings between friendly nations," says the Department's statement. "Each consent would, of course, have been readily given if the Mexican Government had intimated that it believed the note should be published."

## PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBES VETOED BY PRESIDENT

No Obligation on Nation to Continue Use, Says Wilson, Disapproving Post Office Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—President Wilson to-day vetoed the Post Office Appropriation Bill because it provided for having the Government take over pneumatic tube mail services in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and some other cities until next March and then have the Interstate Commerce Commission determine their disposition. Postmaster General Burleson opposed the provision, but Congress insisted on it.

"There is no moral or legal obligation resting on the Government to continue use of the tubes by rental," the President said. "At the time they were installed they may have had some value as a postal facility, but that was before the volume of mail had reached the enormous proportions it has to-day and before the development of the use of motor vehicles."

## SENATE PASSES ARMY BILL CARRYING \$12,089,000,000

Largest Single Budget in World's History Goes Through Without Roll Call.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Army Appropriation Bill, carrying \$12,089,000,000—the largest single budget in world history—was passed to-day by the Senate without a roll call. Much important legislation was added by the Senate, but no change was made in the present army draft age limits.

## SCANDINAVIA NEUTRAL.

State and Foreign Ministers Agree on Policy.

COPENHAGEN, June 29.—The Scandinavian Ministers of State and Foreign Affairs, in their meeting yesterday and the day before, agreed to continue "strict neutrality." It was officially announced to-day.

## DIED.

BLAMPY—GEORGE BLAMPY, 66 years old, died at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., Sunday 2 P. M.

**Muehlon's Revelations**

ON THE Devastation of Europe

Germany's Responsibility for the War, as Told by the Director of the Great Krupp Works at Essen. A Remarkable History-Making Document. :: :: ::

Begins in To-Morrow's 'SUNDAY WORLD' :: :: Daily Thereafter